PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR SPFICE M. W. CORNER HASBAU AND FULFOR STR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-THE WIFE-THE DOWERY THEATRE. DOWERY-WERNER-PHE TWO

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street. The Black BWAS. WHERE SHALL I DINE WANDERING MINSTELL-THE SPITTIRE WALLACK'S THEATER, STOREWAY-THE BUSY BODY-

AMBRICAN MUERUM - Afterneen and Erseing - Uncha WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 136 Broadway-Buck. TABERNACLE, Broadway-GRAND CONCERT.

MOPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway-Panorama of Europe

New York, Saturday, March 3, 1855.

Our special despate es from Washington contain highly important information relative to the ex raordinary aspect of our foreign relations. This sub. get is fully discussed in the editorial columns. Among the other important matters alluded to, are the parsage of the resolution refunding the duties collected on merchandise imported from the British Provinces during the pendency of the reciprocity treaty, and the appropriation for the salaries of the Judges and the expenses of the newly organized Board of Claims. There has been considerable speculation as to who will be selected for this Board, and the latest report mentions the names of Judge Sharkey, ex Consul to Havana, Mr. Waldo of the Pension Bureau, and Judge Loring, who has recently been placed prominently before the public by the acts of the abolitionists of Buston, who are striving to eject him from office because of his deci sion in the case of the fugitive Burns. The proceed ings in Congress yesterday, if our reports offer a true indication of the actual state of things, were con ducted with unusual rapidity. Nearly all the apprepriation bills necessary to be passed have been seted on, and there is every prospect of an adjournment at twelve ciclock to night. Among the appropriations passed we observe one of fo.ty Staten Island. But we do not find anything for the improvement of the Hudson river, or for the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate.

Twelve o'clock to-night is the hour assigned for the dissolution of the present Congress. The usual turmoil and excitement characterized the proceed ings of yesterday, and our reports, therefore, are ssarily very brief. We merely recapitulate the actual business done. The Virginia Land Strip bill was laid on the table, as was also Mr. Benson's Lobes Island claim. The old soldier's Bounty Land bill, and the bill carrying out the convention on claims between Great Britain and the United States. were passed; also the District of Columbia Judiciary The consideration of the general appropria tion bill was renewed, and on a motion to reconsider she vote striking out the tariff modifications, Mr. Cooper commenced a speech, with the avowed intention of talking till the expiration of the thirty third Congress. This course, if persisted in, would have carried over several important appropriation bills, to the serious embarrassment of the pubhe business, and to the complete overthrow of the schemes of the lobby. So the friends of free trade caved in, and the tariff reductions are postponed till the next Congress. The Greytown bombardment indemnity came up for the first time, on a resolution to refer a claim for twelve mousand dollars for property destroyed to the proper department for examination and payment, which was adopted. Extra compensation to the am unt of \$18,000 was voted to Messrs. Pendieton and Schenck, ex-Ministers to Peru and Brazil and \$9,000 to Mr. Marsh, formerly Minister to Constantinople. The salaries of the Suprame Court Judges were increased-\$7,500 is to be paid the Chief Justice, and \$7,000 to each associate. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted. The House having refused to concur in three of the Senate's amendments to the Army bill-one of them being an appropriation of \$30,000 to test the employment of camels on the plains a committee of conference was ordered after receding from the Military Academy amend-

In the House all was confusion and uprost, in the at of which a number of bills of no especial in terest were rushed through. The addition of four regiments to the army, and the appointment of another Brigadier General were agreed to. Gen. Shields is spoken as most likely to be selec'en fur the Brigadiership. All the Senate's amendments to the bill relating to the carrying of emigrant passengers were sgreed to, as was also the amendment to the Post Office bill authorizing a monthly mail between San Francisco and Oregon.

In the New York Senate on Thursday evening the bill relative to the tenure of church property was discussed by Mr. Crosby, who opposed the mea sure as unjust to the Roman Catholics and contrary to the spirit of our laws. His remarks are given under the proper head. Yesterday the Census bill was passed. An attempt was made to restore the power to appoint marshals to the town authorities, but it failed; so the Secretary of State will have a large amount of patronage to apportion among his friends. In the Assembly a report on the usury laws, together with a bill medifying the same, was presented. It allow the lender to recover his principal and legal interest. retaining the present rate of interest. If the fact of taking usury is established on a trial, the defendant shall recover costs as a penalty, &c. The party having paid more than legal rate of interest may sue and recover the amount so paid, with costs. The bill also repeals all statutes upon this subject meonsistent with those recommended.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston about two o'clock yesterday. Her mails will reach this city this morning. Our files of papers by this arrival came to hand last night, but at so late an hour that we were compelled to postpone the publication of the details of the news. The tele graphic summary published yesterday, however, contained all the main points of the intelligence. We give elsewhere the letters of our Paris correspondents received by the St. Louis. They will be found highly interesting.

Our Melbourne (Australia) correspondent de picts the revolutionary feeling in that quarter to each carnest terms as to leave no doubt but that cur next news from there will be of a highly exeiting character. The republic of Oceania, under the banner of the Southern Cross, may not be such a remote contingency after all.

We give elsewhere the decision of Judge Betts in the case of the young Cuban Hernandez against the B, anish Consul-involving important questions retakve to consular privileges - rendered yesterday in the District Court. The Consul was discharged from bail, without costs, provided he enter an appearance in the suit for false imprisonment. Carnobell, the other defendant, was discharged from

We publish the details of the news from Havans to the 24th of February. Gan. Cancha had issued a circular to the various Consuls in Havans, stating that the trader is good faith " had nothing to apprehend from the present exceptional state of the beland." Still, the process of enlisting volunteers and arming the population was going on, under the supposition that an invasion (real or imaginary) would be attempted. The letters of our correspon-

dents give full and interesting details of a week's later news. Final sentence has been pronounced on Felix and Estrampes—the former will be sent to Africa for ten years, and the latter will suffer death by the garote. A list of the names of some of the Cubans sriested at Puerte Principe, many of them

of high social position, is given. An embryo affair of honor was brought to the notice of Justice Brennan yesterday. The challenger conjured his antagonist not to take shelter under the petticcats of timid women. The advice was taken: the s'atute for such cases was appeal ed to, and the Justice bonded said challenger in one thousand dollars to answer the charge of summoning his rival to mortal combet. Of course a lady is the cause of the failing out. The

particulars are given under the police head. Democrats of every strips are to be pretty tho roughly shaken up next Tuesday, as that is the time set down for the grand over shelming fusion meet rg at Old Tammany, under the auspices of the Universal Central Democratic Union Club, John Cochrane, President. A meeting of the Clab was held last evening, at which the programme was partially agreed upon. The ancient properties and paraphernalia of the acft shells are to be put in commission-the big guas, that are expected to arrive here immediately after the breaking up of Corgress, are all loaded to the muzzle, and are bound to explode, hit or miss. A grand rally of the terrified and the unterrified is hoped for; but blessed are they who hope for nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.

The sales of cotton yesterday rea had about 1.500 bales, the market closing steady. From was firmer, with a fair amount. Sales of common State closed at about 64c. a 124c. per bbl. firmer. Wheat, of prime quality, was scarce and firm. Corn was some essier, while sales were made to a fair extent at prices saring from 95c. a 98c., but chiefly at 96c. a 97c. Provisions were unchanged. Rice was firm. with a better demand, and closed with a tendency to higher prices.

Opening of Negotiations Between Russia a the United States.

It appears from a telegraphic negotiation published in another column that the Czar Nichoias is desirous of opening closer relations than heretofore with the United States, and has with this view written an autograph letter to the President on subjects of the highest mo. ment to this country. The letter, according to our correspondent, reveals the secret of the existence of a sort of conspiracy or holy alliance among the Western Powers of Europe, mainly directed, as it appears, to the work of protecting Spain and keeping the United States in check. When the President received the letter, he sent for three leading democratic Senators to meet him at the White House; and the communication from the Czar was discussed in their presence, Mr. Secretary Marcy also assisting at the conference. The President derived much benefit from the counsels of Senator Douglas, whose recent visit to Russia afforded him an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the Czar, and of appreciating the strong friendship professed by him for this

This information we derive from a special correspondent whose sources of knowledge are extensive and who has never yet misled us. It bears upon the face of it a strong show of probability. From the days of Count Panin to the present time the court of Russia, however open to criticism in its domestic policy, has always dealt fairly and honorably by us-Despite the radical antagonism of our political systems we have on many occasions derived valuable aid and countenance from St. Petersburg; and never in the course of our relations with Russia-extending over a period of nearly a century-has a single cause of quarrel arisen between us. At the present time, there are many and forcible reasons for the Czar's seeking a closer friendship with us. The United States are the only maritime power that is not in league against him. Should Admiral Dundas succeed as well as Admiral Napier in locking up the Russian fleet in the Baltic, while Lyons or Boxer renders him the same service in the Black Sea, it would be a perfect godsend to Nicholas to effect an alliance offensive and defensive with us.

On the other hand, the existence of the compact among the Western sovereigns of Europe is in itself a thing sufficiently probable in the case of Great Britain, at all events. Notwithstanding the many opportunities which have been offered, and the direct challenge thrown down in this country, Lord Clarendon has never retracted his threat, or explained the words which first diverted American sympathy from Turkey. The inference is plain: it is that they were rightly understood here. No change has taken place in the mind of British statesmen since Lord John Russell wrote his blustering letter to Mr. Everett. The British aristocracy do not like this country: they hate and fear us. The storm that is gathering in England to destroy them derives its chief strength from the spectacle of a great and flourishing republic on this side of the ocean: if America had been a failure, or if the nobility of England had succeeded in dividing this country on the slavery question as they have tried to do. the people of England would not now have been clamorous against the cold shade of aristocracy, and the idle pageant of a house of peers. For the Dukes and Earls and Lords of England batred of the United States was a necessary offshoot from their love of themselves and their order. We stand a living testimony of the folly of their rank. We take from them every year the thew and sinew of their craftsmen and workers. We are building a navy which will soon outstrip theirs, and give to Columbia, no longer to Britannia, the rule of the waves. What wonder they should plot against us, and in their hole and corner con. ciliabules thrust forward broken-down Spain as the nucleus of a quarrel to be settled when

Russia has been humiliated? We are informed by our correspondent that Mr. Pierce took the advice of his friends with regard to a fresh application to Congress for a great of ten millions; being rather timid as to the policy of disclosing the whole of his information as to the designs of Europe. There can be no difficulty in deciding this matter. Of course nothing can be done at this session of Congress; but an extra session can be called at any moment in case of emergency, and if good ground for apprehension can be shown, there can be no doubt but Congress will readily vote ten millions er a larger sum. But nothing of this kind will be done without a full knowledge of the circumstances. Congress will not act on the ipse dixit of Senator This or Senator That: the representatives of the people are sent to Washington to judge for themselves, and they would betray their trust if they voted a dollar without a personal knowledge of the facts which called for the vote. If the President wants money, he must let the country see the paper, the autograph letter of Nicholas included; then-but not till then-can we tell what we have to apprehend.

The Return of Mr. Soule-His Mission and its

Mr. Soulé, late our Minister to Spain, returned in the St. Louis to this port, from which he set sail less than two years ago. Leaving his family here temporarily, he has hurried on to Washington. The interval of his absence has been one of the most remarkable in our political history, foreign and domestic. He left us, radiant with hope, under the auspices of a triumphent party, a new administration, a popular inaugural, and with a margin of official discretion as broad and general as a man even of his bold and ambitious character could de sire. The Cuban junta were in ecstacies. We were to have Cuba without fail. With the purse in one hand, and the sword in the other. it was impossible that a diplomat so fearless and sagacious as Soulé could fail. He returns to report that he has done nothing, and that nothing can be done.

Let us look into this a little, for it is especitial in summing up the causes and effects of this highly interesting mission of Soulé. A French revolutionary refugee, we find him first, as an adopted American, in the successful practice of the law, and famous as an orator of the elegant French school, at New Orleans. His talents and accomplishments, and the admiration of the French creoles, advance him at length to the United States Senate. While in this position he is appointed a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1852, and is there chosen as one of the special committee appointed to wait upon Gen. Pierce, at Concord, and inform him of his nomination. The two men accordingly meet, and the polite and courteous Yankee and the elegant and accomplished Frenchman are muually charmed with each other. To that visit are we indebted for the appointment of Mr-Soulé to Spain. He had been in the Senate a secessionist, the most ultra, perhaps, not ex cepting Jeff. Davis, upon the compromise measures of 1850. He had fought against the admission of California to the end, and had joined in that famous Senatorial Southern protest of twelve men against it, after the bill had passed ; but it was all right if we stop at Baltimore.

The Baltimore Convention of 1852 having admitted Southern secessionists and Buffalo free soilers upon the same footing of equality with the National Union democrats, Mr. Pierce concluded there was an amnesty, and that the democracy, from his election, were to stand or fall upon this Baltimore spoils coalition. Hence that peculiar half-and-half secessionist and free soil spoils policy upon which this unhappy administration has been broken up. Hence the appointment of Mr. Soulé to Spain. Mr. Pierce took that juggling Baltimore Convention as his guide-that deception upon the country-and in the party politician he cast aside the true policy of an American statesman. He overlooked and ignored the great Union movement of the masses of the people against the insidious disunion designs of Seward and his partizans in their support of General Scott and against the secessionists of the South. He adopted the free soil and secession amnesty of the Baltimore spoilsmen as the basis of his administration and the re-organization of the democratic party. He advanced secessionists and free soilers to the highest honors, to the exclusion of that saving Union element of his party represented by Cass, Dickinson, and others of hat school, and by the Webster and Fillmore orservatives of the whig party.

There was another incentive to the appointment of Mr. Soulé. He was an adopted citizen. Between Gen. Pierce and Gen. Scott there was a lively and exciting rivalry for "the foreign vote" in the election of '52. One could hardly distinguish which was the better man in this respect. Gen. Pierce, however, succeeded in carrying off the bulk of this foreign vote, and was anxious to prove the sincerity of his professions. Thus our gallant Frenchman was sent to Spain, a German Jew to Holland, an Irish filibuster to Portugal, an English socialist to Naples, while the Catholics were rewarded, as such, with a representative in the Cabinet, in the person of Mr. Campbell. These and similar concessions to secessionists, free soilers, and the "foreign vote," were the groundwork of the late crushing popular demonstrations against the administration, involving even the mission to Spain, in this quick and fearful reaction be. tween the inauguration of '53 and the great Know Nothing movement of '55.

Mr. Soulé, we have said, went out to Spain under the most flattering auspices. He opened his campaign in dashing style. His programme was simple and promising. His object was the acquisition of Cuba. Spain had become bankrupt. He would offer her a hundred or even a hundred and fifty millions for Cuba. She might sell. She might refuse. In the latter case, a bold and threatening demand for the redress of a long catalogue of certain Cuban outrages well put in, would either bring her to a bargain or a rupture, and one alternative would be as good for the annexation of Cuba as the other Mr. Soulé persevered in this plan of operations, in the teeth of conflicting and changeable in structions from Marcy, till his work was arrested by the Espartero revolution. Then, through the advice of Mr. Dudley Mann, our Minister at Madrid was called to that Ostend conference, Marcy there was checkmated through the counsels of Mann-Soulé was custained; and, after the settlement of the little affair with Louis Napoleon at Calais, he returned to Spain to resume and prosecute his negotiations for a satisfactory settlement or a fight.

In the interval, the Nebraska bill had swept off the administration party from New Hamp. shire to Wisconsin. Pierce was frightened, Marcy increased his alarm. The Cabinet abandoned Cuba-it had not paid, and would not pay expenses. Soulé was instructed to fall back. and behave himself with becoming humility. He resigned- he has returned, betrayed, abandoned and disgusted. It is feared that he will expose the treacheries at Washington which have defeated his plans, the malice of Marcy and the imbecility of Pierce, without loss of time. He must vindicate himself, and in doing this there is danger of an ugly exposure and a serious explosion. We understand that in this exigency Mr. Pierce has selected Gen. Jeff. Davis, a brother secessionist in the Senate in 1850, as the peace-maker with Mr. Soulé. Well, if the latter should be persuaded to forego a fall exposition of the Cabinet vacillations which provoked his resignation, we must be content with a little. The remainder, perhaps, may be supplied by Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Belmont all of whom are soon expected to return with the same general opinion of the administration, to wit, that in its European diplomatic policy it has shown neither pluck nor consistney-nothing but vacillation, ignorance and mbecility.

One thing is certain. Had the adminis-

tration stuck to its original plan of operations under the management of Soulé, we should have had Cuba ere this or a fight for it. His tact, talents, courage, energy and perseverance would have accomplished one thing or the other. But upon the first symptoms of danger at Madrid, Marcy flinched and retreated; and upon the heels of the late anti-Nebraska and Know Nothing reaction at home, the administration grounded arms and left their Minister to Spain to find his way back to New York by the most eligible route, and as soon as possible. Mr. Soulé bas proved abundantly his readiness and his abilities to carry out the original programme of his mission. His failure is due to a frightened and imbecile Cabinet.

All hopes of the acquisition of the island, or of a settlement of the Black Warrior and other outrages, upon the basis of commercial reciprocities with Cuon, are said now to be at an end. Our ex-Minister is clearly of this opinion. We fear as much from the late discoveries of Gen. Concha. Let Mr. Soulé, then, speak freely. The Ostend papers are withheld rom the public eye. Let him supply the deficiency. If Cuba has been utterly lost, what else have we to lose?

FREE TRADE POSTPONED .- The House amend. ment to the General Appropriation bill, reducing the tariff from fifteen to twenty per cent in some cases, and totally abolishing the existing duties upon many other articles, was, after an exciting and intense debate in the Senate, on Thursday, rejected by a majority of two against the proposition. The measure, even by this close shave, was not defeated upon its merits, but upon the ground that it was out of place and a bad precedent as an amendment to one of the regular appropriation bills. The debate shows that there is a clear majority in the Senate for these tariff reductions, and that when they shall come before the body in a separate bill, it will pass smoothly enough. The measure goes over to the next Congress, and then we may expect a still more decisive step towards the abelition of Custom Houses than this hold but popular amendment of the House.

We repeat that when Massachusetts and South Carolina are united for free trade, it is perfectly useless for Penosylvania to resist. Her coal and iron must come down. These tariff bounties upon consumers have lasted long enough. It is decreed in the new revolution that they must and shall cease. If the old fogies are surprised at the developments to this end in the action of the House and the Senate, let them beware of the next Congress. The work must go on. Very likely, before five years, or even three, shall have passed over our heads, there will not be a solitary Custom House in operation in the United States-not one. Such is the drift on the tariff question of this new, mysterious, tremendous, and irresistible American revolution. Never saw the like before. Perfectly astounding.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.-The State election in New Hampshire for Governor, members of Congress, State and county officers and Legislature, comes off on the 13th instant. The Legislature to be elected will also have to elect two United States Senators. There are four parties in the field, and four candidates for Governor, to wit:-

Wbig.....James Bell.Asa Fowler.

The contest appears, however, already to be narrowed down to the democrats and the Know Nothings-Baker and Metcalf. The canvass is exceedingly animated on the part of the Know Nothings, and the prospect is that the administration will be completely wiped out in the election.

Broadway Theatre-Miss Fanny Vining.

"Love's Sacrifice" was played at the Broadway Thea-tre last evening for the benefit of Mr. E. L. Davenport, introducing to an American audience Miss Fanny Vining, who has been for several years past a great favorite or the London boards. The part. Miss Vining's Margaret Elmere is, in many re spects, an original performa ce; her "stage business" differs from that of any of her predecessors on our stage, and is we, think, altogether better. She made what is technically called a "great hit." She has a fine floure an expressive face, a powerful and at the same time a sweet and musical voice, and is a perfect mistress of the art of producing effects. The scenes with her father and Lafont in the third and fourth acts are the test scenes for Margarel, and Miss Viring acquitted herself admirably in them. Her simple line to Lafont, "All things but delay," was so expressively given as to secure for her a call before the curtain at the end of the third act. Miss Vining has all the requisites for popularity with American audiences. Her acting only needs a little more repose to be satisfactory to the most critical mind, whil the vigor and intensity of her style carry her at once into the hearts of the people. In the course of a som what lengthy theatrical experience, we have rarely seen a greater hit than that made by the Margaret Eli last night. We regret that the business at the Broadway theatre is so arranged that we cannot see more of Miss Vining at present.

Mr. Pavenport's Matthew Elmore is one of his best parts. His making up is admirable, and his acting gave us another proof of his artistic versatility. The remain der of the cast was evenly respectable, and the perform ance went off very smoothly.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC UNION.

The delegates of the above named boly held a regular meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, which was well attended. John Cochrane, Esq., President, took the chair, and Mr. I. F. Harrison acted as Secretary pro

the convention proceeded to ballot for a secretary. Mr. Patrick Dee was declared elected, but declined to act. A second ballot was then taken, when Mr. J. F. Harrison received the largest number of votes, and, at the earnest request of members, he accepted of the office.

The delegates then proceeded to elect three members of the standing (auditing) committee, with the under

of the standing (auditing) committee, with the understanding that the three gentlemen who received the highest number of votes on the first ballot should be elected. The following members were elected—F. A. Gaetze, J. McLeck Murphy, John Caffrey.

The President amounced that he had received reports from many of the committees, on the subject of the arrangement for the union meeting, to be held on the 7th inst. They were satisfactory. The committee appointed to procure the room had reported that it was obtained now. Suitable music had been also provided, and the report of the finance committee was cheering. Judging from the tone of outside reports, the proposed union meeting of the democracy had attracted much attention, and, no doubt, good results would flow from it. The committee on public speakers had not completed their report yet; indeed, it could not be done until a day of the before the day of meeting. So far, many eminent mee had signified their intention of being present. He had also to say that the distribution of the circular and by-laws of the union through the State was doug much good, and their sentiments had been generally favorably recursed.

favorably recursed.

A written requirition was presented to the President,
A suitten requirition was presented to the President,
alling on him to summon another meeting, previous to
the great meeting of the 7th instant. To this he replied that it was pretty certain another meeting would
be held, of which due notice would be given in the Begin.
The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE WHIG YOUNG MENS! GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Whig Young General Committee was held last night at the Broadway House-Judge Welsh presiding. The evening was spent in discussing and adopting amendments to the last year's constitution and by laws. There was a tolerably large attendance, but from some cause or other there appeared to be very little enthusiasm among the yourg whige, and they adjourned, after being in session about an hour, to meet again the first Friday in April. THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Highly Important from Washington. UTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS TO PRESIDENT PIERCE--REVELATION OF A CONSPIRACY OF THE WESTERN POWERS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES -- ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our foreign relations are hourly becoming matters of difficulty with the administration. After the adjournment, night before last, in the Senate, Senators Mason, Cars, and Douglas drove up to the White House, from a special invitation sent, in the morning, through Senator Mason. Our present relations with a majority of the Governor Marry alone of the Cabinet was present. An before the gentlemen assembled an autograph letter relast arrival from Europe, bearing the signature of the Emperor of Russia. This letter was accompanied by an official despatch from his Minister on Foreign Affairs, communicating to the United States Secreary of State particulars of an organization against this country, advised and encouraged by England and France. Extracts from letters sent to the home government by Russian secret employen distributed throughout the capitals of Europe, proving the above statement, are given; and, although these secret agents are wholly ignerant of the existence of any but themselves, their statements are marked by an extraordinary accuracy in point of facts and dates. To show friendship and interest in the success of the United States is the purport of the Emperor's letter, which fact is still further made evident in the communication of the Minister.

The communication proceeds to show that these interviews were had at audiences given by Louis Napoleon, at which were present the British, Spanish, and Austrian Ambassadors. In London, Lord Aberdeen, late Minister, received, on the same business, official visits from the French, Spanish, and Austrian representatives. business was the relation of those Powers with the United States. A protracted diplomatic policy was racommerded to Spain as all important to be followed out with the United States, while France and England would increase and divide their strength in such a manner, in South America and the United States, as not to excite suspicion or alarm. The result of these de-liberations mark a determined hostility to this country, which is only awaiting an opportunity to show itself in acts of aggression and violence, which we are so little prepared at this moment to meet. I have reason to bethe Allies, is secretly the friend of Russia, and it may power that Russia obtained the information in part now communicated to our government. The President is anxious to adopt a proper course on

the information received, which he suggested should be preceded by a message to Congress, stating particulars, without naming his authority, and thus obtain an appropriation of some millions of dollars. This suggestion was received with disfavor, as it would certainly create a general alarm throughout the country. If an appropriation of money should be deemed necessary, it could be obtained without sounding the alarm as reasoned by the President. Independent of the value in this crisis of Senator Douglas' opinions and advice, it is well known that he entertains the most friendly feelings to the Russian monarch, and not like some of his colleagues in the Senate, who believe him deprived of every human virtue In this decision Marcy found himself and his views fully supported, and while a strict vigilance will be observed by our government upon the movements of England and France a becoming discretion will be observed as the

How marked the coincidence that the receipt of the Emperor's letter and the proffer of friendly mediation on the part of England, should have come by the same vessel, and have been received at the same time by our government.

EXCITEMENT AT THE CAPITOL-THE APPOINTMEN THE BOARD OF CLAIMS-THE TARIFF DEFEAT AND THE COLLINS STEAMERS—SOULE'S COOLNESS TO MARCY, ETC. Washington, March 2, 1855.

There is great excitement at the Capitol, and the gal-leries are crowded with ladies and lobby members.

The appointment of the Judges of the Board of Claim are expected to be sent in this evening. It is said outide that Sharkey, of Mississippi, and Waldo, of the Pension Office, have already been fixed upon. Commis ioner Loring, of Boston, is pressed upon the President for the third appointment. The abolitionists of the North are doing all they can against him, for his con-

Mr. Houston, of the Committee of Ways and Means, said to-day, that if the Tariff bill did not pass the Senate, he knew the Collins bill would be vetoed by the Presi dent, or pocketed.

Mr. Soule is here. He sa'd to day that he had no intention of quietly submitting to the treatment received from the administration He has not yet called upon Marcy. Item-He called upon the President this mora-

ing.

The Tariff bill has been defeated to-day in the Senate. It is a matter of surprise to many here that Douglas should have been found so greatly the assistant of Seward in defeating this bill. An effort will likely be made to-night to bring up in the Senate Edgerton amendment to the tariff, taking duties off railroad iron and wool im ported under sixteen cents value. This is the Pennsyl-

APPOINTMENTS TO THE NEW ARGIMENTS OF THE ARMY- DUTIES REPUNDED ON IMPORTS FROM THE PROVINCES.

It is understood the Brigadier General provided for in the Army bill by the House is to be given to General

The additional officers in the Army bill are to be

selected ove from each Congressional district. The bill refunding duties pail since the signing of the Reciprocity Treaty, and its being carried into es mainly successful through the active exertions of Israel D. Andrews, Esq., United States Consul for the British

> NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1855.

Provinces.

The Agricultural Society, after a protracted debate passed resolutions calling upon the agriculturists of the country to meet in convention at Washington in Febru ary pext, to determine what legislation is necessary for the preservation of their interests. Several reports of committees were read, and, after accepting invitations to several public institutions, adjourned.

This evening, a large number of members called on Senator Clayton, io thank him for the position which he took in the Senate on the subject of agriculture.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1855.

No. 87.—Charles Minturn, appellant vs. Lafayette
Maypard, et al.—Cause argued by Brent for appellant,
and Cutting for appellees.

No. 81.—Join U. Hays, plaintiff in error, vs. Pacific
Mail Steamship Company.—Argument commenced by
Erent for plaintiff.

Latest from the State Capital. THE CENSES BILL IN THE SENTE CAPITAL.

THE CENSES BILL IN THE SENATE—A COLORED PERSON IN DIFFICULTY—LOANS ON BANK STOCK CAPITAL—ABOLITION OF THE MARINE COURT—SPEAKER LITTLEJOHN IN HOT WATER—THE TEMPERANCE BILL—QUACK FOLITICS AND QUACE MEDICINES—A STATE BOARDING HOUSE PROPOSED, ETC.

ALBANY, March 2, 1855.

When the census bill came up for a third reading this perping in the Senate, Mr. Brooks moved to recomm it, with instructions to strike out the clause authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint the marshals, and t restore the bill to its original shape, giving their se lection to the local authorities. The alteration in com mittee giving the power to the Secretary, was purely political, in order that no democrat or Know Nothing in the State should be appointed marshal. It was so regarded and acknowledged, as the vote not to reconside or recommit plainly showed. On the neal vote, Senator Barr neglected to respond to the call; and, as the vote stood without him, the bill would have been declared cet. Rather than such a contingency should happen that Senator cast his vote for it, giving the bill just the necessary seventeen votes.

A colored gentleman in Chenango county petitioned for a change of his name, but the committee refused to gratify him, and so reported this morning. His name is Levi Bandall Brand, and he wanted a transposition of the two latter words. The fact appears that he has once been married, and, for some cause, become divorced from his wife. She still retains the commonen of Mes Brand. Now, it appears, another colored lady has consented to be his second wife, on condition that his name be prieviously changed to Mr. Randall, she objecting to wear the same name as the divorced Mrs. Brand. The Senate thought the matter was too frivalous and undisnifefor its attention and sent Mr. Brand back to Coenango to manage his love matters with his second dulcines in the most agreeable manner possible. What a New York legislation coming to? And this is merely a sample of

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one-third of the business occupying the attention of members.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to prohibit banks or banking associations from dealing in, or making loans upon, their own capital stock. It is as follows:—

Section I. It shall not be lawful for any bank or banking association, and the state to deal in buying organized under the laws of the State, to deal in buying organized under the laws of rer to make leans upon notes received in whele or in part, by the hypothecation of any portion of the capital stock of such lank or banking association or the capital stock of such lank or banking association or the capital stock of any of the provisions of this act it shall ferfeit its charter and its privileges as a banking association and every such lank or banking association.

Sec. 3. All acts, or parts of acts, so far as the same are inconsistent with the provision of this act, are hereby repealed.

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Yee, 4. This act shall take effect immediately.
This is a measure interesting to Wall street. Let the money changers be on the qui vice.

A bill introduced in the Secate to-day has for its object the dissolution of the Marine Court in the city of New York. Judges, lawyers, petitioggers, clients and witnesses who oppose the destruction of this accient temple of justice, and all others who desire the honor could desire the dissolution of the section of the sectio

New Yors. Judges, lawyers, petitloggers, clients and witnesses who oppose the destruction of the ancient temple of justice, and all others who desire the honor and dignity preserved from the scribblings of law reporters, will came up forthwith to the loby of the Senate chamber, enter their extract protest, and they shall be heard by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Spaaker Littlejohn being under the necessity of visiting his home. Oswego for a few days, the Hon. Richard M. Blatchford was elected Speaker protem of the Honse. Yesterday an article appeared in one of the Morning papers, over the signature of the Mayor of Cawago, reflecting quite sharply on Mr. Littlejohn's conduct as a public man both before and since the commercement of the assiston. It maybe that the Speaker has taken it in such high dulgan as to proceed forthwith to the door of the aforesaid Mayor, demanding redress for the grievous assault.

The Temeprance bill is still in the hands of the select committee of the tenate. They are not yet ready to report, and will not before Monday. The outside ultraists are desiring the inscrition of several amendments making it still more stringent. They appear before the committee at avery meeting. The opponents of the bill propose no amendments whatever, and will confine themselves solely to the presentation of their protest against its passage. The majority of the committee consists of Messra. Williams, Monree and Halsey, who have not yet gareed upon amendment, and wills not likely offer any. The minority, Messra Crossy and Storing, prefer that the bill may be presented to the Senate in all its most hideous features. The classification of Senstors on this bill, a few days since, is lecorrect so far as renater Spener's vote was placed. We put hin among the doubtful, whereas he is one of the strongest opponents, and voted against it hast year.

Some ten days since, a Washington letter writer to a New York paper stated that Landel Siskles, E. B. Hart, and G. D. W. Clinton were in that city, and that they, or rome

lent diseases, atrong alcohol or good pure brandy, was the best of medicines. He had administered whiskey to dying lambs frequently, and in five minutes would re-cover and "blas."

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Somebody wants an executive mansion for future governors. A bill was up to day appropriating twenty-five thourand dollars. Mr. Whitney wanted fifty thousand, the undoubtedly expects that "Sam' will be the first occupant: Mr. Yost offered an amendment, that the mansion be sufficiently cancelous to a will tomphase. the mansion be sufficiently capacious to admit members of the Iggislature as boarders. And strange to say, this latter proposition was adopted in the committee of the grave Senate of the State of New York.

Death of Captain Alexander Ramsdell. Burralo, March 2, 1855. Captain Alexander Ramadell died here on Wednesday vening, aged 70 years. He was formerly a sea captain

from Nantucket, and has resided in this city for twenty-

even years, the last eighteen of which he has been the

faithful keeper of our ligh house. He was well known on the lakes. Fire at Sprinfield, Mass. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 2, 1855. A fire broke out at half past 5 o'clock this morning, by Chester W. Chapin, and occupied by Greenleaf &

and Nelson & Elm-r, beet and shoe dealers. The loss is about \$10,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous

Fatal Accident at Troy. TROY, March 2, 1855 A young man named O'Brien, employed at the Troy Nail and Iron Works, was crushed to death this afternoon by being caught and drawn in between two large ron rollers.

Trotting on the Ice.

OGDENSBURG, March 2, 1855.

A match for \$500, between C. Skinner's marc Til Hinman, of Rochester, and John E. Perkins' Belle of Ogdensburg, took place on the ice to-day. Til Hinman took the purse, in three straight beats. Time-2:20—2:30—2:26. Much interest was taken in the sport.

Markets.

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New ORIGANS, March 2, 1855.

Holders of cotton are demanding an advance. Sales to day 4,000 bales. The sales for the week have been 30,000 bales. The stock on hand is 128,000 bales. The eccipts at all Fouthern ports less than last year at this time, are put down at 27,000 bales. Freights—Cotton to Havre 13 16ths d.

Havre 13 leths d. Charleston, March 1, 1855.

The sales of cotton during the past week hare been about 15,000 bales, and the receipts of the same period amount to 14,500 bales—leaving a stock on hand of 26,700 bales. The market closes firm. In rice, the week's business foots up 3,250 tierces, at prices ranging from 3½c. a 4½c. The market is firm, and tends upward. The stock on hand is 2,750 tierces. Freights are firm.

Fig. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1855.

Our stock market was dull this merning, with small sales at the following rates:—Reading Railroad, 28%; Morris Canal, 14%; Long island Railroad, 16%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44%; Fennsylvania State 5's, 88%.

Money is easy at previous rates.

Marine Affairs. LAUNCH OF A PACKET SHIP .- Mr. Wm. H. Webb will launch this morning, at a quarter to ten o'clock, from the foot of Sixth street, East river, the ship Neptune, for

C. H. Marshall's Liverpool line. The is a handso sel, of 1,500 tons burthen. THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA sailed yesterday after noon for New Orleans, via Havans,

United States District Court.

MARCH 2—CHARGE OF REVOIT—The United States vs.
William Courincy.—The prisoner in this case was charged with an endeavor to make a revoit on board the ship Hoscius, while abe was in the lower bay. The District Attorney called a witness to prove that the captan was obliged to place the prisoner and others of the crew in irons.

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Mr Edmon Elankman, counsel for the accused, submitted that the District Attorney should first prove that the Roscius was an American vessel. The District Attorney contended that such a course had not been usual. The Court held that the nationality of the vessel should be proved, and the District Attorney sent to the Custom House, and subsequently produced the manifest of the vessel. The District Attorney summed up for the presecution, and Mr. Blankman for the prisoner. The jury, being out for some time, were unable to agree.

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CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The United
States vs. John Gorman.—The prisoner is charged with
passing counterfeit coin, and being unable to employ
counsel, the Court assigned Mr. E. Blankman to defend
him. The listrict Attorney appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was proved to have tendered a counterfeit quarter dollar at a store in Eighth avenue in
payment for a paper of tobacco. On being arrested, ho
was searched, and eight other bad quarters were found
on him. Guilty. Sentence deferred.

Photographs, Crayon Daguerreotypes erescopes, taken at ROOT'S, 363 Broadway, corner of

Have You Seen "Sam"-Not Houston, but the mysterious incognito, who has so perplead statesmen, politicisms, editors, priests, publicans and sincers. If not, visit KNOX, 125 Fulton street, or 533 Broadway, where, if you cannot find him, you will certainly see his (Knox's, not Sam's) new spring style of hats for gentlemen, elegant in conception, matchless in manufacture, of faultiess materials, and economical in price.

Spring Style of Hats, Just Introduced .-Those of our readers in want of a fashionable hat obtain one at HALL'S, 413 Broadway, who is the ackn ledged leader of fashien in New York by public appro-tion. Corner of Lispenard street and Broadway.

Spring Style.—David's Spring Style of Gen-tlemen's bats are new ready. Call and inspect them. Salesroom 301 Breadway, second door from Duane st.

Spring Style-Now Ready at the New Hat Company, 146 and 148 Nassau street; single hat at wholesale price; standard price \$3, equal to any \$4 hat in the city. Call and see.

Beehe & Co., 156 Broadway, respectfully solicits the attention of their customers and the public to the spring and summer fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps. Gentlemen's Hats-Rird, 49 Nassan Street,

Gentlemen's Parks—Hird, by Nassan Street, will introduce the new styles on Thursday, March let. Soft fur hats of every variety of style and color, manufactured with express reference to the requirements of a first class fashionable city trade. BIRD, 49 Nassan street, between Liberty street and Maiden lane.

Gentlemen Will do Well to Call and Examine White's spring style of hats, just issued; all who have seen them declare that they cannot be surpassed in point of beauty and elegance. WHITE, 212 Broatway, corner of Fulton street.